

A LIVE-WIRE NEWSPAPER --- WITHOUT DOUBT THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST APPEARING COUNTRY WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

WIRELESS TO WELD EMPIRE INTERESTS

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 24.—Speaking before the imperial conference in London on the subject of imperial communications, W. M. Hughes, the Australian prime minister, pointed out that the vital need of the British Empire today was closer communication between each dominion and Great Britain; also among the dominions themselves, for political, strategical and commercial reasons. Those present at the conference had met, he said, to discuss the foundations upon which the foreign policy of the Empire was to be built, and to devise means that would give an opportunity for the dominions overseas to apply such ideas to the solution of definite questions as they might arise, questions which were formerly decided by Great Britain alone.

Under existing conditions, Mr. Hughes stated, the share of the dominions in determining foreign policy could not be substantial, though their status under the League of Nations and their liability to be involved in war arising out of foreign policy made it imperative that their voice should be heard. Conferences between the prime ministers of Great Britain and the dominions ought, he believed, to be regular and frequent, but at present that was not possible. The imperial conference or cabinet was the only practical machinery now existing, and it was not found sufficient for efficient participation by the dominions. As a further step it had been proposed that an imperial cabinet or council be constituted, consisting of a minister to each of the dominions, who would reside in England and possess authority to speak for his country.

Premier's Power Limited

Apart from general objections, the speaker said, even the prime ministers of the dominions could not speak authoritatively on matters concerning their country. They could assent to or dissent from any decision of the cabinet, but, in the case of Australia at least the same had to be submitted to the dominion parliament for ratification or rejection. Dominion parliaments would not agree to surrender their rights of self-government. Binding decisions could only be made by the cabinets, and in most cases by the parliaments, and on definite questions of foreign or imperial policy no such decision was possible unless the questions to be considered could be presented to the dominions immediately they arose.

Mr. Hughes predicted that the day was not far distant when the prime ministers of the various dominions would be in wireless telephone communication with each other. In his opinion that was the only way in which the dominions could really participate in Empire affairs. The steamship service was slower today than it was 25 years ago. Twelve and one-half to 14 knots an hour, for inter-imperial steamship communication, Mr. Hughes considered a startling reflection upon imperial common sense and a menace to imperial interests. Though it might not pay the companies to increase their speed, it would not pay the Empire to be satisfied with the service as it stood. The six weeks' journey to Australia could be reduced to four. With a relay aeroplane service it could be further reduced to 10 days.

Potency of Public Opinion

The most potent factor in the world today, the Australian prime minister said, was public opinion, and the opinion of the people upon any question was largely dependent upon the facts placed before them in the press and other ways. Nothing struck a visitor to England from the dominions more than the meagre information about his own country appearing in the columns of the British press. The converse was likewise none the less true. Meanwhile each day there went out from America to the East, radiating in every direction, not only American news but American concepts of world news. The Chinese nation, for example, seized all the facts which it could, and so formed its opinion of the British Empire. America had no interests in China greater than those of Great Britain, yet America did this and the British Empire did nothing.

The cause of this state of things was said to be largely due to the high cable rates and the British apathy toward using wireless telegraphy. A column of news, Mr. Hughes was recently informed, had been sent from America to a Canadian paper for \$19 to \$20. America poured out news, not at 7½d. to 9s. a word, as was the charge from England, but probably at one-twentieth the price.

Backwardness of Empire

To illustrate how backward the British Empire is in wireless development, Mr. Hughes recalled what other countries are doing. Before the war Germany, he said, had practically surrounded the world with a chain of wireless stations, in Germany, Africa, the Near East, and the Pacific Ocean. Today Germany had two direct wireless services with America and a third was being arranged. France had two great stations capable of communica-

cating with all parts of the world. Mr. Hughes stated that he had himself heard the Lyons station when at Penrhyn Hills, Australia, and the message was so clear and distinct that it could be carried along 500 miles of telephone and still be heard.

America, Mr. Hughes stated, was at present conducting a wireless service in the United Kingdom, France, Japan and Germany, and arrangements were being made for duplicating the other existing services by a large wireless station communicating simultaneously with five different countries. Italy and Switzerland had also made advance in wireless work and, according to recent statements in the press, Russia was building the most powerful wireless station in the world. The United Kingdom had two long wireless stations, one conducting commercial services with the United States and the other with Canada.

Poor Dominion Facilities

South Africa, Mr. Hughes pointed out, had only two stations of small range. Australia had a number of low-power stations capable of communicating with commercial ships a few hundred miles distant. New Zealand had no better service than Australia. India had a few internal coastal stations, but nothing modern. The crown colonies had very little, and Canada was the only dominion having wireless communication with the United Kingdom. Mr. Hughes said he had come to the conclusion that the only hope of getting anything done was the employment of some other factor in the post office. In conclusion he proposed that a small conference committee should be asked to consider the subject of improved communication and to bring up recommendations of a definite character, which could then be discussed.

Sir Thomas Smart of South Africa in his speech on communications referred at greater length to the condition of the press of Great Britain. It was, he said, not only papers that might be expected to cater for news of a sensational character, but leading dailies that had filled their front columns during the previous two or three weeks with reports of a nauseating character. That was all very detrimental. London was poorly served with news of the dominions, and Sir Thomas was looking for means whereby newspapers could be persuaded to adopt a policy of an educational character. Even if one newspaper only did so, he believed, there were sufficient among the reading public to support it to a large extent and to give it circulation.

Press Opinion Solicited

Winston Churchill announced that he had recently received a powerful and representative deputation of all the press of the country on the subject Mr. Hughes had raised. The rates of the cable service, the long delays in getting wireless communications into existence hampered the whole transmission of news from the mother country to the dominions. The American press, with its 100,000,000 readers, was able to pay for the collection of its news by its internal circulation, and hence it could afford to throw down the news in other English-speaking countries.

The question was not merely one of news, but of the atmosphere created. It was important that the different parts of the British Empire should tell their own stories to each other. Mr. Churchill said he hoped to arrange for a short conference between the dominion prime ministers and representatives of the British press.

Change In British Political Parties

LONDON, England, Aug. 24.—Since Lord Robert and Lord Hugh Cecil crossed the floor of the House of Commons and went into opposition to the present government, speculation has been rife as to their political future. Hence special interest attached to an address given by Lord Robert to the University of London Royal Society on the "Future Relations of Political Parties."

Lord Robert Cecil said the political world was in a state of chaos. The pre-war parties had become so demoralized, so changed in their nature and outlook, that they could hardly be said to exist. For himself, he was an Independent Conservative; he might be more ready to envisage change than he used to be, but he was convinced that violent change, revolution, would be disastrous. Leaving generalities, he admitted that many of the specific causes for which the Unionist and Conservative party stood before the war—e.g., the union of England and Ireland, the Welsh Church Establishment, the land laws, women suffrage—had vanished or were no longer urgent.

Government Reactionary

Distinguishing between particular issues and the tendency of a party, he confessed he did not know on what ground those who claimed to represent the Conservative party could establish their title. While in some respects the present government was reactionary, it seemed to have no regard for established tradition. Nor was he sure that the Liberal party had any longer any definite significance. With the exception of free trade all the old battle grounds of party had been passed by in the march of progress. With regard to the Labor party, he held that a political party founded to represent the interests of

MR. BALFOUR ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 25.—There is considered to be no greater authority on the League of Nations—no one with greater belief in its future, or greater intellectual force in advocating it as a human institution—than Arthur J. Balfour. It is, therefore, not surprising that the speech he delivered at the imperial conference so deeply impressed the dominion premiers that they pressed for its publication.

Mr. Balfour commenced his speech with a restatement of his own faith in the league as a necessity of the time, while regretting that his fears as to the difficulty of its working in practice had been confirmed. By implication he blamed the framers of the covenant for lack of prescience in assuming that the terms of the Treaty of Versailles as to new frontiers and the redistribution of territories would be promptly carried out, leaving to the League of Nations the relatively simple duty of maintaining rights clearly established. Then sufficient consideration was not given to the problem of dealing with semi-civilized peoples in territories not under man-

Great Nations Absent

More serious than either of these, however, Mr. Balfour considered, was the absence from the League of three of the greatest nations in the world, two of them, the United States and Russia, probably for some time. The third, Germany, he hoped, would soon become a member. Another difficulty in the working of the League, the manning of the council and assembly was not likely to be overcome for the present. In the first place many of the constituent states were greatly distant from Geneva. In the second place representative statesmen, such as prime ministers and foreign secretaries, could seldom attend the meetings.

Financial difficulties were a source of anxiety, and the attempt made in 1920 to obtain funds by voluntary subscription from members of the League to deal with the distress in Poland and the East of Europe generally, was on the whole, a failure. Mr. Balfour laid the responsibility at the door of the parliamentary system which, he said, rendered the expenditure of the League an easy subject of attack, and stated that if this frame of mind were permitted to continue to influence policy indefinitely the League would inevitably perish.

League's Record

On the record of its achievement since it came into existence in January, 1920, Mr. Balfour had much to say that was profoundly interesting. It has had to create its machinery, to organize its methods, and to devise

means for pursuing what is, without a doubt, a new adventure in the history of mankind. Its 18 months' work was sufficient, in his opinion, to show to any impartial observer how valuable the League of Nations could be. There were many things which the League had shown that it could do, which diplomacy, however good, could scarcely attempt, and which it certainly could not attempt with success.

Mr. Balfour instanced abuses which had to be stopped, such as the traffic in opium, illegitimate traffic in arms, traffic in women and children. There had been attempts to deal with

enterprises. Similarly, in Ireland: a settlement could not be reached by force, only by agreement, and he unreservedly condemned reprisals. In foreign policy, there was the old system based on intense and exaggerated nationalism, and there were those like himself, who believed that we must live together, not by force, but by persuasion and agreement.

Speaking with deep feeling, Lord Robert said: "If you enter into offensive and defensive alliances, or even into defensive alliance, and it is a central and cardinal feature of your policy to have that alliance for military purposes, so that you depend entirely upon your allies, the result is that the most unreasonable of the allies necessarily dictates the policy. If you are wise your appeal will be, not to your guns and battleships and aeroplanes, but to the general public opinion of the world, and if you so conduct your policy as to win the approval of that public opinion, you are really in a stronger position than you would be by attempting to have overwhelming material strength." No passage in a frequently applauded address, met with a greater demonstration of approval than this. The elimination of force, as a deciding factor, in national and international affairs is, in Lord Robert's view, the true line of progress.

Present Differences

What were the real political differences between British people at the present time? When Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill said that the nation was mainly divided into Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik, they were talking nonsense. The attempt to divide the country politically into rich and poor, or make any other class division, was most unwise and unsound. Today there were at least four burning questions—economy, industry, Ireland, foreign affairs—and there were certainly two ways of dealing with them. All were agreed that money must be saved, but while some people said the fighting services must be maintained at their present level, others held that national safety could be secured by other means—the League of Nations, for example. In industry, some would settle disputes by force, others would give wage earners a definite share in the proceeds and management of commercial

all these before the League came into existence. They had, however, not always been satisfactory, and sometimes they had been wholly ineffectual. A far greater measure of success, he thought, would attend the organized effort of the nations acting through the League organism than by any machinery which diplomacy could possibly set up.

Objects to Promote

When he turned to objects which it was desirable to promote, Mr. Balfour was equally encouraging. For instance, the International Court of Justice was now in course of formation and the important conference which met at Barcelona to consider the question of international transit by railways, rivers and other waterways, was under the auspices of the League. There was also, he pointed out, the greater and more pressing subject, the economic condition of Europe and of the world, with which the financial conference assembled by the League last year endeavored to deal.

Mr. Balfour described in a general way another form of the League's work, which was thrown upon it by the Treaty of Versailles, namely, the government of the Free City of Danzig, of the Valley of the Saar, and the survey of the mandatory system.

On the value of this last Mr. Balfour declined to give an opinion, pointing out that it represented the deliberate policy of the allied and associated powers on dealing with former enemy territories outside Europe. On the efforts of the League to promote peace he was more definite.

Hostilities Prevented

First of these he instanced the problems of the Jewish inhabitants of Austria-Poland who had taken refuge in Vienna during the war, a problem which was solved to the satisfaction of the exiles and of the Austrian government. The Council of the League was now endeavoring to settle the group of problems arising out of the relations between Poland and Lithuania. By its intervention hostilities between the two countries were stopped, and a scheme defining their future relations was at the present moment being discussed at Brussels under the guidance of Mr. Hyman. Furthermore, the value of the League was never more clearly shown than by the happy settlement of the complicated question of the Ahland Islands, involving the interests of Sweden and Finland.

In conclusion Mr. Balfour said that if the League was now to be dissolved, a new peace treaty would have to be framed and new machinery devised for carrying out the duties with which the League was intrusted. To British critics he pointed out that the continental policy for centuries had ever been to preserve peace and to prevent the domination by any one power over its weaker neighbors. These aims, he explained, were not always compatible, as in 1914, when the first had to give way to the second. But if the League of Nations were to be the full stature supported by the great moral forces of the world, peace and national independence would be secured without resort to arms.

Few calamities, Mr. Balfour, believed, would be greater than the abandonment of the noble experiment which Great Britain had set her hand. Should that calamity occur it was not, he said, in the lifetime of this generation that a serious effort would again be made to substitute the rule of justice in international affairs for that of force, the horrors of five years of war would have been endured in vain.

enterprises. Similarly, in Ireland: a

settlement could not be reached by

force, only by agreement, and he

unreservedly condemned reprisals.

In foreign policy, there was the old

system based on intense and exag-

gerated nationalism, and there were

those like himself, who believed that

we must live together, not by force,

but by persuasion and agreement.

Speaking with deep feeling, Lord

Robert said: "If you enter into offen-

sive and defensive alliances, or even

into defensive alliance, and it is a

central and cardinal feature of your

policy to have that alliance for mil-

itary purposes, so that you depend

entirely upon your allies, the result is

that the most unreasonable of the

allies necessarily dictates the policy.

If you are wise your appeal will be,

not to your guns and battleships and

aeroplanes, but to the general public

opinion of the world, and if you so

conduct your policy as to win the ap-

probation of that public opinion, you

are really in a stronger position than

you would be by attempting to have

overwhelming material strength." No

passage in a frequently applauded ad-

dress, met with a greater demonstra-

tion of approval than this. The eli-

mination of force, as a deciding fac-

tor, in national and international affa-

irs, in Lord Robert's view, the true

line of progress.

Problem of Disarmament

Relying to questions, Lord Robert

said he was in favor of a tripartite

agreement between Britain, the

United States and Japan, and the first

step should be in regard to naval ar-

maments. In the present state of the

world, the leading nations could not

be expected to disarm except by

mutual agreement. In home affairs

he said frankly he was not in favor

of further nationalization—some ex-

periments made in that direction were

of doubtful success—or of a national

levy for the reduction of the war debt.

STEAMSHIP AGENCY

We represent all lines and will be pleased to help you to arrange a trip to the Old Country. If you are thinking of sending for your friends, call and see us and we can advise you the best way to bring them over. We supply passport forms and in the case of Latvians, Estonians, Lithuanians and Ukrainians, we can arrange certificates which will take the place of passports.

Harris & Rossiter

Highbotham Block.

Steamship Agents

Opposite the Lethbridge Hotel

Repairs, Alterations and Jobbing Estimates Given. City and Country Work of All Kinds by the Job or Hour. Remodelling a Specialty

Thomas F. Ward

Returned Veteran

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

P.O. Box 53. 7 First Avenue South, Lethbridge, Alberta.

LISTEN

Mr. Farmer

In the present stress and downward trend of the butter market we are prepared to find you the best possible market for your dairy products.

Commencing May 1st we will pay you a Bank Money Order for each can of cream delivered.— We pay express charges.

Try us with your next shipment and we will convince you that the above statement is correct.

Chief Mountain Creamery Co.

Phone 1929

Lethbridge

Fortunes Left By Stage Favorites

It seems safe to say that Caruso left a larger fortune than any other great singer or musician. It has been estimated at about a million and a half dollars, but since Caruso is supposed to have lived at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars a year for many years past, it is probably within the mark to say that his voice earned him three million dollars, and, because of the phonograph records, it will continue for many years to provide money for his estate. It is not often that the great artist is a great saver or a wise investor. As a rule he is so occupied with his art that he knows little about financial affairs except to be greedy. He has to depend on others for advice in the handling of his money, and frequently it is frittered away in foolish speculations. If the artist is a woman she is likely enough to take some wastrel as a husband, and in this way ensure the dissipating of her savings.

Patti's Fortune

Patti made a huge fortune through her voice, but when she died her estate, instead of running into the millions, fell short of half a million dollars. Fifty years' singing enabled Patti to accumulate a tremendous sum of money, and in her 1881 year she is said to have \$162,000 in San Francisco alone. But her later farewells were not so successful. When she sang in 1904 the people declined to turn out so rapturously as they had been doing for more than a generation. The castle she acquired in Wales probably consumed her savings at an enormous rate. Jenny Lind did not earn so much money as Patti, but she left a larger estate, though she was not as greedy. Patti used to sit in her dressing room before a performance with one slipper on and one off, waiting for the manager to come up from the box-office

with the real coin before she would sing a note. She was not a pleasant person to do business with, this little lady with the glorious voice.

Melba and Nordica

Melba, another noble singer, who has had a long period of success on the stage, has now retired and is reckoned one of the rich women of Australia. Occasionally she takes a pupil, not from necessity, but from pleasure, while Lilli Lehmann teaches only when she finds a voice which arouses her enthusiasm.

Nordica, fine artist and a charming woman, ought to have left a great fortune, but litigation has yet failed to reveal what became of it or even what became of her famous pearls. Nordica, like Caruso, was warned by her first teacher that she had no future as a singer and was urged to adopt any other profession. Caruso's first master was probably a shrewder knave for, while he predicted that in three years Caruso would not have a voice at all, he tied up the singer to a contract by which he secured for himself a lion's share of his earnings for a long period of years.

Rich and Poor

Tamagno, the Italian, left a large estate, though not as much as had been expected by those who knew his frugal habits. Tagliapietra, once a great favorite in New York, left hardly any estate. Del Puente, the baritone, saved his money and left his family comfortably off. Marie Roze, famous for her beauty as well as for her voice, died poor. Campanini made a lot of money with his voice, but when it failed him he invested his savings as an impresario and lost everything. Annie Louise Carey had never the opportunity to earn what she could, but she died rich.

By this swatching and timing yourself you can find how you can do the work in still less time and with still less effort. This time study, as it is called, will then help you to still more carefully work out a schedule.

Here is a rough general outline for week's work in the average home:

MONDAY—Brush up rooms; sort, mend and soak laundry; cook for Monday and Tuesday.

TUESDAY—Wash in morning; part of ironing in afternoon.

WEDNESDAY—Finish ironing; brush up house; clean silver or brass, etc.

THURSDAY—Clean bedrooms, bath and hall; clean windows alternate weeks.

FRIDAY—Clean living room, dining room, kitchen closets, refrigerator, etc.

SATURDAY—Special baking, mopping of kitchen and porch.

This is simply a bare outline, and it should include the days on which marketing is done, the time for mending, other special cooking and, above all, the hours of rest for the housekeeper.

A schedule does not mean a treadmill of work, as some think. But it means knowing what you are going to do, doing it, and then stopping to

save more than any of his fellows, with the exception of Caruso.

Great Earners

Paderewski probably earned more money, but Paderewski is a patriot first and a pianist afterward. The great bulk of his money has been sunk in Poland, and probably he will not see much of it. Paderewski is by no means a poor man, and though he plays more he continues to live comfortably in California. Heifetz's violin is credited with earning nearly a million dollars for himself and his managers, and will earn much more. Rachmaninoff, who was robbed of his fortune by the Bolsheviks, is now in the United States earning another one. It is estimated that in one year he received \$200,000, which included royalties on his pieces, as well as fees for his performances. Auer also lost a fortune in Russia and is building up another one by teaching. He will have little difficulty in doing it, while as regards Rachmaninoff, if he continues to be as successful for the next few years as he was last season, he might accumulate as much wealth as Caruso.

rest. There should be a rest period in every schedule—a couple of hours in the afternoon or in the morning or both. This may not be a time for doing nothing, but one of complete change from the usual cooking and cleaning.

Many women complain that housework is fatiguing; yet it is often found that the reason for this fatigue is not in the actual work but in the lack of plan about the work.

Meals should be planned ahead and the necessary supplies written down and ordered in advance. Many women spend far too much time marketing.

The plan of making out the meals for a day or two in advance and hanging this schedule in the kitchen is most helpful. Another good method is to do much of the preparing for the evening meal in the forenoon, while the worker is in her house dress.

Another point that may well be carefully planned is the cleaning on special days. The order in which the rooms are cleaned is important. Often by beginning work in a certain room, parlor, etc., have to be dragged needlessly through several other rooms, whereas if the work had been plotted from a different direction it could have succeeded straight through and the tools handled only once. House construction is important here, but still very much effort and time can be saved by carefully planning the work of cleaning day.

Sewing is another task that should have a definite time assigned, so that it is not permitted to accumulate until it becomes appalling.

The idea of scheduled work is to do a proportionate amount every day, so that no one day shall be too crowded and too hurried. Each task can have its definite time; each day its hour of rest. Scheduled work means simpler work; work with less nerves, so that the housekeeper has more time to devote to the broader needs of her family and outside neighborhood service.

If the engineers of the transcontinental train did not have their route mapped clearly before them they would undoubtedly be discouraged and probably not want to attempt their 5000-mile trip. But their trip has been planned in advance, so that they know at what time they must reach every station along the way, where their water and coaling stations are, when they have time off, etc.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

First, the track or route of the daily house work must be well planned. What are the same stops that must be made every day? Are they no meals, washing dishes, making beds, brushing up rooms? Yes, when we analyze if we do the same tasks day after day. Why, then, cannot the housekeeper have more time to devote to the broader needs of her family and outside neighborhood service.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

First, the track or route of the daily house work must be well planned. What are the same stops that must be made every day? Are they no meals, washing dishes, making beds, brushing up rooms? Yes, when we analyze if we do the same tasks day after day. Why, then, cannot the housekeeper have more time to devote to the broader needs of her family and outside neighborhood service.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

The work of the household is not

Century And A Half Since Scott's Birth

One hundred and fifty years ago Walter Scott was born, and one hundred years ago "Kenilworth" appeared. It was the thirteenth of the Waverly series, and up to that time only a handful of people knew definitely that Scott was the author. The novels were published anonymously, and it was not until Scott had become involved in financial difficulties that he publicly acknowledged the work, though at that time the secret was generally known. It seems probable that Scott refrained from admitting his stories because in those days authorship was considered a disreputable profession, and Scott valued his position as country gentleman more greatly than he did his reputation as a writer, just as Browning used to prefer to be rated as a man about-town rather than as a poet. To write poetry, of course, was considered more respectable than to write stories, and Scott was famous as a poet before he achieved fame as a novelist. It is related that he ceased writing poetry when Byron appeared, recognizing in him a master. This modest verdict has been confirmed by posterity, and it is through his novels rather than through his poems that Scott appeals to the present generation, and will continue to appeal to generations yet unborn.

The Unpromising Boy

It was with some pride that Scott wrote "According to the prejudices of my country, my birth was esteemed gentle, as I was connected, though remotely, with ancient families both by my father's and my mother's side. Despite his gentle birth, we fear that if the state had been operated on sound eugenic principles, as is sometimes advocated by people who urge that at least as much care should be taken in breeding the human race as in breeding domestic animals, Scott would not have been permitted to survive. He was the ninth of a family of whom six had died in early youth. His own head was misshapen, being peculiarly narrow and deep, the result of some congenital error of bone-making. He was also lame, owing to the arrested growth of one leg, and as a boy his health was uncertain. These deficiencies, however, were turned to good account, for he found solace in reading and steeping himself in the literature of the countryside.

Legends of the Border

The ballads and legends of the Scottish border fascinated him, and he sought the company of those who had treasured them. His mother was a very well of information, and the women around his grandfather's farm, old Dr. Blacklock, the blind poet, and a military veteran, were all saturated in the romance of the country and the youth steeped himself in their lore. It is said that in one of his periods of illness he dictated "The Bride of Lammermuir," and that when he re-read it later he was unable to find anything of his own workmanship. What he had written was exactly what had been told him in his boyhood by his mother. It was these treasures that made toilful research unnecessary when he came to writing his historical novels. His remarkable memory enabled him to shirk the task, though sometimes his dependence on it led him into chronological slips, as Robert Louis Stevenson rather ungraciously

pointed out on one occasion.

Master of Historical Novel

In Scott's hand the historical novel reached heights never before attained, though there are some who contend that "The Cloister and the Hearth" surpasses Scott at his best. We note, however, that a tendency to disparage Scott, which existed some years ago, is now giving place to a tendency to place him among the very greatest novelists in our literature. Even the perverse George Bernard Shaw ranks him with Dickens as a creator of characters, and it must be admitted by the most carpers that no other novelist was able to get into a novel such a background of scenery, because no one before him had studied nature so diligently.

A Great Human Being

But even those who do not willingly grant Scott a place with the kings of literature must admit that as a human being he was an ornament to literature. Scott was more than a great author. He was a great man. He was the soul of honor, and when a publishing house with which he was connected failed, through no fault of his own, Scott was not content to rest under the stigma of bankruptcy. He asked no consideration from his creditors, but turned in and, as the result of two years' writing, he reduced his indebtedness by nearly \$200,000. Indeed his death was hastened by overwork, which resulted from his determination to pay off this debt. His last words to Lockhart, his son-in-law and biographer, were, "I have but a minute. My dear, be a good man—be virtuous, be religious, be good. Nothing else will give you any comfort when you come to lie here." Well did he deserve Taine's tribute as the "Homer of modern citizen life."

For The Children

THE POOR LITTLE PRINCE

Part Five.

As little Prince Philip and his trusty dog Tingles walked boldly toward the castle no one recognized them. No one had ever seen Tingles before, for the magic dog had kept well within the castle wall, and the little prince was so disguised his own mother would not have known him.

What a gathering there was before the castle. The Grand Duke had made a strange proclamation that day and had posted it up on the castle gate.

Now, the Grand Duke was a very haughty, vain and greedy man, so you will not be surprised that he was not satisfied with being merely made ruler of the kingdom. The fortunes of the kingdom were not enough for him, so he was seeking more. This was what the proclamation was about.

"To whomever brings me the bag of gold guarded by the green-tailed, pink-headed dragon on top of the fiery mountain, will be granted whatever wish he desires," the little prince read on the gate.

"But whoever starts out and fails will be put in prison for life," it went on. "I am going to get the bag of gold the little Prince announced to Tingles.

Some big strong men standing by heard the little boy's remark.

"Ho-ho—" they cried. "Here is a silly youth who is going risk his life, Ho, ho!" and their sides shook with laughter.

"Never you mind," the little Prince spoke up boldly. I am going in to tell the Grand Duke that I will go to the top of the fiery mountain and bring

back the bag of gold."

Silly boy, you will lose your life," said one old man, who stood close by.

But little Prince Philip could not be so easily discouraged. He rapped loudly on the castle gate, and as it swung open he marched in boldly, his faithful magic dog at his side.

To be continued.

Bobbie and His Pa

(By William F. Kirk.)

Pa had Ma & I out ottermoebeing back the bag of gold."

Silly boy, you will lose your life," said one old man, who stood close by.

But little Prince Philip could not be so easily discouraged. He rapped loudly on the castle gate, and as it swung open he marched in boldly, his faithful

magic dog at his side.

To be continued.

Red Cross Notes

At the annual meeting of the Alberta Medical Association recently held in Calgary, it was decided that 25 per cent. of the usual fees will be charged in future in the treatment of cases which are supported by the Junior Red Cross organization. This decision was reached after the reading of a letter from the Alberta branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society by Dr. R. O'Callaghan of Calgary. The decision was unanimous.

The letter was read by Dr. O'Callaghan

set forth what the Junior Red Cross

was doing in the Province. It pointed

out that there are over 15,000 children

enrolled in the society, each of whom

has to earn his or her membership

fee and any other money which goes

to carry on their work. Their efforts,

stated the letter, are entirely concen-

trated on helping sick and crippled

children whose parents cannot afford

to give them proper medical treat-

ment. Every case is thoroughly in-

vestigated.

The medical men were told that

over fifty children had already been

treated in this way and some won-

derful cures recorded.

It was further explained that every cent of money

which the children subscribed is spent

on their patients—all the administra-

tion expenses are borne by the senior

organization. In the past many of the

doctors have been doing this work

free of charge, some for half fees and

some for full fees. It was thought

better to set a rule as to what should

be charged.

France Overpaid In Reparations

Instead of Being Entitled to Share of
the First German Payment, French
Find They Owe Allies Many Millions.

PARIS, France, Aug. 22.—The French government is especially concerned with the curious paradox resulting from the deliberations of the Finance Conference that, instead of France being entitled to a portion of the first 1,000,000,000 marks received from Germany for payment of the army of occupation, she actually owes 300,000,000 marks. Aristide Briand declines to accept this conclusion. The matter turns upon the definition of the word "restitution." It is held that the French possession of the coal mines of the Saar cannot be regarded as restitution in the special sense intended, but as a genuine payment which must be subtracted from the German liabilities.

The first charge on Germany is undoubtably the army of occupation, and England claims she is entitled to 500,000,000 marks under this head. She has, it is true, received ships, but the Allies accepted that the price of the ships should only be counted as they were sold. France, on the contrary, is shown to have had in Saar coal 300,000,000 marks more than was due for her army.

Although the finance ministers accepted this reckoning, the Premier cannot agree to consider the Saar coal as sufficient payment for the cost of the occupation, and above all cannot accept the decision by which France would have to repay to the Allies considerable sums. It is indeed a surprising situation. The Finance Conference actually proposes to allow France to make a reimbursement to the Allies from November next year to November, 1925, on condition that

such sums bear interest at 5 per cent.

It is unlikely that this agreement will be ratified by the French government and a careful study of the texts of the various protocols is being made. In the meantime, astonishment is expressed at the profound difference of the treatment adopted for the establishment of the British accounts, which omit ships, and the French accounts, which include the Saar mines.

THE ORCHARD

Of the trees in life's orchard, the head

and the chief

Was the one that men knew as the

Tree of Belief;

It was sturdily rooted and fashioned

with grace,

And it grew from the first at a mar-

velous pace,

And its shade spread afar, and the

fruit it let fall

From its wide-reaching boughs was

the sweetest of all.

But it put out fresh shoots with each

season anew,

And its blossoms thicker and brighter

of hue,

And its tangle of branches grew dark-

er and deeper,

Embraced by the vine and entwined

by the creeper,

Till the tree was a wattle of sucker

and shoot,

With the leaves ever thicker—and

smaller the fruit.

Then a giant came into the Orchard of

Life,

With an axe and a hook and a saw and

a knife;

And men cried out in shuddering ter-

ror to see

How he hacked and he hewed at their

wonderful tree;

It was Science (they whispered), that

murdering thief,

Who had come to demolish the Tree of

Belief!

But he slashed it and cut it in spite

of our cries,

Till at last through its branches we

looked to the skies;

And we dimly perceived that this fel-

low named Science

Perhaps after all was the wisest of

giants—

For he's trimmed and he's pruned

till we hope that at last

Our tree may bear fruit as it did in

the past.

—Ted Robinson in Cleveland Plain-

dealer.

CANOE TRAILS

Broad is the track that the steamer

takes

Over the open sea.

Wide are the ways of the windy lakes

Dear are the lakes to me.

And the sparkling sound is good,

Bright is the river, too;

But the stream that winds to the

heart of the wood

Is the trail of the little canoe.

Up through the fields where cattle

browse,

Up through the farms of rye,

Under the arching hemlock boughs,

Under the laughing sky,

Out through the maze where the

muskrats hide,

Drawn like a silver clue,

Clear to the butressed mountain

side

Goes the trail of the little canoe.

Clean blue flags in stately ranks

Stand where the shallows gleam;

Ferns grow thick on the moss

THE MACLEOD TIMES
AND MACLEOD WEEKLY NEWS

(Independent in Politics)

A weekly newspaper printed and published at Macleod, Alberta, every Thursday

C. J. DILLINGHAM Publisher
S. DILLINGHAM, Mgr. and Editor.Subscription Price \$2.00
Foreign \$2.50Advertising Rates
Display Advertising (Contract) per inch 35c

Display Advertising (Transient) per inch 50c

Legal, Municipal and Government Advertising—
1st insertion—per line, agate, 15cSubsequent insertions without change of copy, per line, agate, 10c
(Agate—14 lines to the inch)Straight Reading Notices—
First insertion, per count line, 20c

Subsequent insertions without change of copy, per count line 15c

Classified Advertising—
Lost, Found, Wanted, Etc.—
First insertion (figures and name abbreviations to count as words) per word 3c
minimum charge 50cSecond insertion, per word 2c
Minimum charge 25c

Notices of Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Cards of Thanks, each \$1.00

All classified advertising and readers must be paid in advance.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1921

MALTA

The granting of dominion status to the Island of Malta, or, to put the matter more correctly, to the Maltese Islands, for there are several of them, marks another definite step in a long and checkered history. It has been well remarked that if one is in search of length of days, in the matter of annals, he will be certain to find it in the Mediterranean island. To be sure, China will probably succeed in outdoing anything European, but even China must begin to recognize a peer in Crete, for instance, whilst Cyprus can surely hold her own with much that is Chinese. Malta is not much "younger." When the Phoenicians came thither, as they did about the tenth century before the Christian era, they displaced an older civilization, of which no traces are left save the huge megalithic monuments found

A. T. LEATHER
Real Estate & Loans
MACLEOD — ALBERTA

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS
CLUB CAFEIN FORMER BAKER & HARTLEY BUTCHER SHOP
BUILDING, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT SERVICE
EVERYTHING TO EAT IN SEASON
REASONABLE RATESBUFFET IN CONNECTION—Soft
Drinks of all kindsOPEN FROM 6:30 A.M. TO 12:30 AT NIGHT
MANAGEMENT AND STAFF WHITE PEOPLE

frequently on Malta itself and on the neighboring island of Gozo. After the Phoenicians came the Carthaginians; after the Carthaginians, the Romans, and after the Romans the Normans. Then came the Arabs, then the Knights of St. John, first the French and then the British.

It is a long story, with every chapter curiously full of interest. The casual reader cannot go far astray, no matter where he turns, whether it is to the shipwreck of St. Paul on his voyage from Caesarea to Rome, the coming of the Arab, or the coming of the Norman. From a political point of view, the most notable incident is, of course, "the great siege" and the way in which Malta under the Knights of St. John helped to save Europe, some three and a half centuries ago, when the tide of the Ottoman conquest was running at the full. Early in the sixteenth century, the Knights had been driven by the Turks out of Rhodes, and, after some eight years of wandering, a new home was assigned to them by the Emperor Charles V. on the island of Malta. From the first it seemed to be taken for granted that sooner or later they would have to meet the Turk again. The Knights of St. John were marked out, in a curious way, as the champions of Christendom, and the Turk being what he was, another trial of strength was regarded as inevitable.

Both sides prepared for the struggle, the Turk pushing outward into Europe, conquering and enslaving, whilst the Knights of St. John cast up fortifications on the rocky promontory above the Grand Harbor at Malta, and waited. It was not until 1565 that the storm broke. But in May of that year, the Sultan Suleiman II. sent an army and a fleet against Malta, powerful enough, so he thought, to achieve his purpose and force the Knights into submission. For four months the Knights and the Maltese, under the famous Grand Master Jean Parisot de la Valette, resisted all attacks made upon them, and, in the end, on September 8, the

Knights were defeated and driven in confusion to their ships. The Sultan, roused to tremendous wrath by such an affront to his arms, determined, like Philip of Spain, after the defeat of the Armada some years later, to try again, with a force so great as to preclude all possibility of defeat. But the plan was never realized, and the siege of Malta marked the commencement of that decline of the Ottoman power in Europe which has gone on, from century to century, ever since.

The siege also marked the zenith of the power and prestige of the Knights of St. John. Thence onward, they faded steadily from their old ideals, and when they were finally driven from Malta by Napoleon in 1798, they had long ceased to command the respect of Christendom.

When the announcement was first made, some time ago, that Lord Byng of Vimy was to be the new Governor-General of Canada, there must have been many who recognized in the appointment one of those strokes of political genius which count for so much in history. The whole career of Lord Byng is such as will make special appeal to the Canadians of to-day. It is not so much that he is a famous soldier, or even that he has proved himself an able administrator. Lord Byng's chief qualification for office is, perhaps, the fact that he has always shown himself in a peculiar degree devoted to the task which he has in hand, and curiously successful in carrying it through to completion. As a soldier, Lord Byng has a long record to his credit. Indeed, he saw active service as far back as 1884, when he took part in the Sudan campaign. Some fifteen years later he served in the Boer war with distinction, and on his return to England passed steadily from one responsible position to another, until at the outbreak of the Great war in 1914 he had reached the rank of general of division.

Sir Julian Byng, as he was then called, was amongst the first to go to France. He was, indeed, one of the "first hundred thousand," and "Old Contemptible," who almost immediately won distinction by the masterly way in which he helped to cover the retreat of Sir John French's army from before Mons to the neighborhood of Paris. In this great work, Sir John French put it in his dispatches, the men under the command of Sir Julian Byng "were repeatedly called upon to restore situations at critical points and fill gaps in the lines caused by the tremendous losses which occurred."

In 1915 General Byng was in Gallipoli, but it was the following year when, on returning to France, he was placed in command of the Canadian Corps, that he won that distinction which placed him in the forefront of British generals. Lord Byng, however, did not spend himself on Vimy Ridge. His masterly generalship there was equalled, if not excelled, in the Battle of the Tanks before Cambrai in the November of 1917, and in his famous defense of the "Elbow of Arras" the next spring.

Lord Byng's installation as Governor-General in Quebec the other day was full of promise. French Canada accorded him the warmest possible welcome, and those familiar with the race difficulties which a few years ago seemed to be so accentuated, cannot fail to have recognized that Lord Byng, in his method of address and in other ways, showed himself willing and able to take fullest advantage of that better feeling which every day now seems to grow stronger between "solid Quebec" and the rest of Canada.

The talk concerning the adequacy of the Thames to supply water for London is a reminder that, incredible as it seems, the source of the famous river was long a matter of dispute. For centuries it was held that the headwaters were at Thames Head, on Trewsbury Mead. But Thames Head has long since belied its name and made its advocates for distinction in modern days look rather foolish. One might visit the spot a dozen times in summer and fail to find a drop of water in its basin, though the neighborhood abounds in springs. Now it is the turn of Seven Springs, near Cheltenham, to claim, and rightfully, the distinction. Its tiny basin, at the foot of an insignificant dip by the roadside, is always full of crystal-clear water, which passes under a wall to form, in inclosed grounds, two miniature pools and waterfalls ere it is

PROMPT SERVICE IN REPAIRS AND PARTS

DILATUSH & MCPHERSON

FREE AIR — AUTO LIVERY — OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

A NEAT PAIR OF ANKLES
is pretty to look upon but not if below them is a pair of shoes all out of shape, heels worn down, toes worn ragged. Pretty ankles deserve shoes in perfect shape and condition. That is where our expert shoe repairing skill comes in. Let us take that comf' old pair of shoes or slippers and make them like new. Small cost.

J. A. LEMIRE
Shoe Repairer — Macleod

Great West Saddlery
Harness-Trunks-Valises
Macleod — Alberta

Vote For Irrigation
TUESDAY,
AUGUST 30There are two Ballots
Mark No. 1. Thus

BALLOT NO. 1.

Are you for or against the formation of the South Macleod Irrigation District?

FOR



AGAINST

These originating springs are marked by a small, antiquated tablet in Latin. But it might be difficult to find many Londoners who have heard of Seven Springs. Some day the spot may be made a place of pilgrimage and be cared for by the nation as public property.

J. W. MOREASH
MERCHANT TAILOR

CLEANING - PRESSING - DYEING

BREAD

IS THE BEST AND CHEAP-
EST FOOD—EAT MORE
BREADIT IS NO TASK TO EAT
BAWDEN'S BREADTHE BEST BREAD ON
EARTH
UNIFORMLY GOODALSO
CAKESTHAT REPRESENT THE
ACME OF THE BAK-
ING ARTPHONE
132

BAWDEN'S BAKERY

BEST EQUIPMENT
BEST SERVICEWidest Range of Seasonable
FoodsIce Cream, Candies, Soft
Drinks, Tobaccos, Cigars

THE SILVER GRILL

J. S. LAMBERT
CONTRACTOR
AND
BUILDERShop Phone No. 4
House Phone No. 82
MACLEOD — ALBERTAPALACE CAFE
FIRST CLASS MEALSTobaccos, Cigars
Smokers' Sundries
Ice Cream — Soft Drinks
Choice Candies

ROOMS TO RENT

PRICES—Adults 50c; Children 25c, including Tax.

Business Items Of
Interest To You

Kryptok glasses at R. W. Russell's.

Eat more of Bawden's bread; it is the cheapest food.

Men's work goods of highest quality at J. T. Marks'.

Big reductions in footwear at the U. F. A. store.

See the new line of fine stationery at R. D. McNay's.

Book your orders for preserving fruits with the Macleod Supply Co.

The Palace Cafe for first-class meals, ice cream and soft drinks.

A. T. Leather, Real Estate and Loans.

W. K. Mackie for shoe repairing at moderate prices.

Best equipment and Service—The Silver Grill.

Billy Wilkinson, Auto Livery —
Phone 215 or 105.

See K.A.Y. for hail insurance before it is too late.

The Service Garage for prompt service in repairs and parts.

Funeral Director and Embalmer—
Phone 218—Geo. McFarquhar.Great West Saddlery — Harness,
Trunks, Valises.J. W. Moreash, merchant tailor,
also cleaning, pressing and dyeing.

If the heels of your shoes are worn down, take them to J. A. Lemire for repairs.

See the new skirt lengths at R. T. Barker's. Fashionable new plaids and stripes.

List your lands adjacent to Lethbridge Northern Ditch with Geo. H. Scougall.

List your lands with Hugh Macintosh, local agent United Grain Growers.

Stand Off Flouring Mills do gristling the year round. Hutterite Mills—
Stand Off.

Two 6-room modern houses—well located—rent moderate—apply Geo. H. Scougall.

Whitefoot Photo Service for amateur finishing, portraiture and commercial photography.

Summer hats—straw shapes and children's hats at greatly reduced prices at Miss A. M. Wilson's.

Farm Implements—the best Plows, Cultivators, Drills—McLaughlin Cars—Oils and Greases—H. H. Young.

One large warehouse, suitable for contractors, etc., and one good garage to rent. Apply K. A. Y. Realty Co.

The Cozy Corner store is putting on a sale of china and glassware to make room for full stock of school supplies.

See D. R. Carse for that job of plumbing, gas fitting or steam fitting—Prompt and efficient service guaranteed.

The Speedway Garage is now open for business under the able management of W. O. Hoodless and Cecil Altham.

See the Victory Serge on display in Reach & Co's window. Also they have bargains in overalls and many other lines.

Do it electrically—install some of the many electric machines and save money as well as time in doing your housework.

For all kinds of building and contracting—general carpenter work—
go to C. W. Stevens, 24th St., opposite Times Office.

George Marlow will take you to Waterton Lakes or anywhere else you may wish to go. His is a first-class auto service.

You can sell that second hand furniture to advantage if you go to H. Pitkin & Co. Auctioneering solicited in town of Macleod.

Go to Lambert for estimates on your building or other carpenter jobs—you know from his record he will give you satisfaction. Shop phone 4—House phone 82.

WATERTON LAKES PARK
REDUCED IN AREANo Hunting in Territory Affected—
Park and Forestry Officials Co-
operate in Preservation of Game

By an order in council dated the 20th of July, a change has been made in the boundary between the Crownest Forest Reserve and Waterton Lakes Park.

Since 1917 there has been joint administration by the Forestry Branch and the Parks Branch of the area comprising 294 square miles between the Caribou River and the

John L. Fawcett, LL.B.
Barrister, Notary Public, etc.JOSEPH HICKS
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
Money to Loan
Macleod — AlbertaMcDONALD, MARTIN &
MACKENZIE
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries
Public, etc.J. W. McDonald, K.C. T. B. Martin
D. G. Mackenzie
Macleod — AlbertaJOHN L. FAWCETT, LL.B.
Barrister, Notary Public, etc.JOSEPH HICKS
Barrister and Solicitor, Notary Public
Money to Loan
Macleod — AlbertaR. F. BARNES,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary
Offices, B.N.A. Building—Phone 18.CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS

LADY would take either a boy or a girl wishing to attend school. Comfortable home. Apply Times Office. 23-31-p \$1.20

LOST—A pocket book at the C.P.R. station. Finder return it to Mrs. O. C. Edwards—will be rewarded. 20-tf

FOR SALE—About 4½ yards laid in limo, used about three months—a bargain for cash. Apply Times Office.

PLAIN SEWING DONE, by day hour or piece. Phone 182. Mrs. Ethel MacMillan. 24-31-p \$1.05

STRAYED—Two colts, one black yearling and one grey 2-year-old, branded lazy T over lazy D on left hip. \$10 will be paid for information leading to their recovery. Apply G. Hole, Twin Butte, Alta.

LOST—Set of upper teeth on Stand-off trail. \$5.00 reward for return to Times office. 24-31

BALED HAY in carload lots for sale. See me for prices. Geo. H. Scougall. 25-1

NOTICE—In Macleod Pound, Fire Hall, one black filly two or three years old, and one bay filly two years old with little white in face; no visible brand on either. 25-31

FOR SALE—One Democrat, cheap for cash. Apply E. Greenwood. 25-1

ANY PERSON found shooting or trespassing on the Rowe Farm (known as the Franklin Ranch), will be prosecuted. 25-31

side and the South Fork of Yarrow Creek on the South. The protection of game was handled by the officials of the Waterton Lakes Park, while all other matters were administered by the Crownest Forest Reserve officials. It has been considered advisable to discontinue the joint administration of this area, which will now be wholly administered by the Dominion Forestry Branch.

There is no reduction, however, in the Game Preserve, and the

CURRENT EMPRESS THEATRE ATTRACTIONS

MITCHELL LEWIS
ONCE STAGEHANDBig Actor in Jack London's "Burning Daylight" Made His Mark
By Merit

From stagehand to star, summarizes the career to date of Mitchell Lewis, signed by Metro to play in "Burning Daylight," showing Monday and Tuesday at the Empress Theatre—and later in "The Star Rover," "A Daughter of the Snows" and "Smoke Below," all famous Jack London stories. Back in 1901, or thereabouts, young Lewis was a grip on the stage of the Syracuse opera house, and a member in good standing of Local No. 9, I. A. T. S. E. From stagehand to super, and from super to small parts, brought Mitchell Lewis to the cast of "The Chinese Honeymoon" and other musical comedies then in current favor.

Subsequently he played in "The Two Orphans," with an all-star cast, most of whom, with the exception of James O'Neil and Thomas Meighan, are now dead. Followed three years with William Faversham, a trip to England in "The Squaw Man," a tentative debut in Reliance one-reelers in this country, parts in "The Nigger," and "The Servant in the House," another trip to England as Nobody in "Everywoman," heavy with Thanhauer, two seasons of thrillers with Holbrook Blinn at the Princess Theatre, and then—stardom.

Mitchell Lewis was selected for the role of "Poleon" in Rex Beach's "The Barrier." The part was a surprise to him—he had expected to play a "heavy." The part was a revelation to the film public; thereafter he was a star.

Mr. Lewis was on the stage with Nazimova in "ception Shoals;" he played in the first Metro pictures of Harold Lockwood and Viola Dana; he now enacts the red-blooded Jack London heroes for C. E. Shurtleff, Inc.

SOMETHING ABOUT "BILLIONS"

At the Empress Theatre Wednesday and Thursday Next Week.

In this brilliant and fascinating romance from French sources, Nazimova is given full scope for that amazing artistry which has won for her the first place among living actresses. "Billions" tells of the unusual love story of a proud Russian Princess and an American poet, who through an expected twist of circumstances is transformed into a multi-millionaire.

In the guise of a writer of verses the Princess has known him, although she has never beheld him. The husband from whom she has been estranged is assassinated in the uprising against the Czar, and the Princess, living in New York, becomes a woman of wealth.

"Seeing life" herself at the same

Stand Off Flouring Mill

will have flour for sale and exchange all the time

GRINDING THE YEAR ROUND

HUTTERITE MILL — STAND OFF

C. W. STEVENS
BUILDER,
CONTRACTOR AND
WHEELWRIGHTEstimates on all classes of
woodwork.24th Street, First Door West
of Hudson's Bay Hardware.Second Hand
StoreI am in the market to buy, sell
and exchange furniture, household
goods, Etc., Etc.BUYING PRICES RIGHT
SELLING PRICES RIGHT
A FAIR TRADELAMBERTS' OLD STAND—OP-
POSITE THE POST OFFICEH. PITKIN & CO.
Licensed Auctioneer for Town of
Macleod
MACLEOD — ALBERTACLUB
BILLIARD ROOM
J. R. MORRISON Prop.


time that the poet-millionaire is spending his riches, she is thrown across the path and they promptly become devoted—the Princess instantly divining that this "man of money" is in his soul the singer of songs that she has worshipped.

But evildoers spring up. The poet-millionaire is marked for blackmail. When the girl who is to play the "badger game" on him enters his room for that purpose, she finds the Princess already in his bed. The latter has risked her reputation to save the man she adores.

What happens after this startling dramatic situation is told with the consummate skill for which French playwrights are renowned. Suffice to say that Nazimova has never been seen to better advantage than in this scintillating play of love, adventure and intrigue, with its glimpses into the smart studio life of New York and the gay pleasures of the rich.

JACK LONDON TALE
OF GOLD STAMPEDE
IN SCREEN DRAMA"Burning Daylight" to be Seen With
All-Star Cast at the
Empress Theatre

"Burning Daylight," screen version of Jack London's novel, is announced by the Empress Theatre for two days beginning Monday next. It will be played by an all-star cast, including Mitchell Lewis, Helen Ferguson, Louis Morrison, William V. Mong, Edward Johnson, Gertrude Astor, Alfred Allen, Arthur Edwin Carew, Newton Hall, Robert Bolder and Aaron Edwards.

Readers of Jack London's story will recall that Elam Harnish, or "Burning Daylight," as the whole Yukon known him, is a crude, powerful, big-hearted prospector, with a lust for adventure and a devil-may-care spirit that drives him gaily through the hardships and joys of the mining towns.

He strikes it rich—the gold that thousands have died seeking. A stampede is started and the Arctic village of Garagul is alight with the fire of fierce ambitions afame for wealth. Burning Daylight is a primitive king among these men, amassing millions and finding no place to spend their gains except in the wild gambling that goes on in the Tivoli, a dance hall, where a few girls and limitless quantities of strong liquor supply diversion.

But Burning Daylight comes of the old race of conquerors. His spirit demands another world to lay at his feet. He seeks the world of finance. In San Francisco, then in New York, he fights the battles of the money in interests. He fights for the love of fighting, taking a reckless pleasure in swinging into Wall Street's most speculative investments. It's a bitter fascinating game, and Jack London has depicted it in one of the most dramatic strokes in modern American fiction.

The novel shows Burning Daylight winning and losing millions, beating financiers at their own game by his sheer nerve and being defeated through their subtle machinations and control of the market. His greatest defeat comes through his infatuation for Lucille, the wily daughter of Nathaniel Letton, the unscrupulous mining promoter. She lends herself to a scheme of allurement for which the big miner falls hard. It is only through the steadfast faith of Dora that he manages to get hold of himself again for his last big triumphant battle.

Mitchell Lewis, remembered for his powerful portrayal of "Poleon" in Rex Beach's "The Barrier," seems to be the sort of actor capable of realizing the romance of masterful manhood that is in the character of "Burning Daylight." Helen Ferguson is one of Jack London's most effective heroines. Miss Ferguson was with Mitchell Lewis before as leading woman in "Life's Greatest Problem." She also did remarkable work in "Why Germany Must Pay."

D. R. CARSE
PLUMBING, GASFITTING
AND TINSMITHING
24th St. Phone 121NAZIMOVA COMING
IN A FRENCH PLAY"Billions" Great Star's Latest Production to be Seen at the
Empress Theatre as
Feature

"Billions" is the highly interesting title of Nazimova's newest cinema production, and in this drama from French sources the brilliant actress will be seen as the feature attraction at the Empress Theatre for a run of two days beginning next Wednesday. Advance reports of the picture declare it to be the best that Nazimova has ever done, notably from the standpoint of the great variety of emotional expression it permits to the gifted Russian star and the lavishness of its pictorial background.

As may be surmised, the plot of "Billions" revolves about people of wealth and high position. Nazimova's role is that of a Russian princess, who is widowed when the Bolsheviks blow her titled husband to atoms with a bomb. She has been estranged from the Prince and is in New York, living in the heart of the uptown art colony of the metropolis, her home the meeting place for the cleverest members of artistic Bohemia, when the

person who cuts down his electricity bill to the minimum is probably well satisfied with this achievement, but is it really economy? If a merchant does not take in sufficient money to meet his expenses whose funeral is it? His, of course. On the other hand, if the electric light plant does not take in sufficient money to meet expenses, whose funeral is it? Yours.

Your power plant expense is down to the irreducible minimum; we do not know how to turn off another dollar. Cutting down your light bill only reduces the revenue, not the expenses.

When deficits are incurred by the plant, who pays them? Why, you do. We do not ask any one to use current needlessly, but just look round at the number of things that can be done profitably by electricity and then—

DO THEM ELECTRICALLY

FARM IMPLEMENTS
Deering—McCormick—Emerson
McLaughlin Cars
Oils and Greases

H. H. YOUNG

Municipal Electri-
city DepartmentA BELATED ACCOUNT
OF 93RD BATTERY'S
TRIP TO CALGARY

The firing detachment of the 93rd Battery C. F. A. consisting of 27 N.C.D.s and men under the command of Major Metge and Lieut. R. F. Barnes proceeded to Calgary on July 26th.

A special car had been provided for the troops and they entrained at 11 p.m. on July 25th. The car was attached to the 1.10 a.m. train and they went via Lethbridge.

On arrival in Calgary at 8 a.m. on Tuesday breakfast was served at the C.P.R. station restaurant.

After breakfast the detachment took the car to Sarcee, where, after medical inspection, they were attached to C Battery, R.C.H.A. for training.

The afternoon was spent in preparing ammunition for the next day's shoot and in gun-laying practice.

Wednesday morning the battery moved off, drivers having been furnished by the R.C.H.A. under command of Lieut. Barnes. A scheme had been prepared whereby the battery were to engage an enemy battery of four guns which were supposed to be holding up our infantry. A gun position was located by Lieut. Barnes and the battery came into action. This target was successfully engaged by Maj. Metge, after which a bombardment of an enemy trench was undertaken.

In view of the fact that this was the first experience with artillery of the Macleod boys with the exception of Srgts. Walsh and McLean, this was a very creditable showing.

After a short rest the battery moved out into the open and engaged a tank which crossed their front. This was a most exciting episode and contributed largely to the amusement of the troops. No direct hits were observed, but there is no doubt that they put the wind up the tank, as it disappeared hastily into a wood.

The battery then returned to camp, where gun laying and fuse setting occupied the remainder of the day.

Thursday's program was a repetition of Wednesday. On this occasion, however, the shooting was very much better. Two enemy batteries were engaged and the tank appeared again.

The first shot on the tank was a

Better Than Pills
For Liver Ills.

Mr. Tonight

The organ of digestion and assimilation. Strengthens the heart, stops sick headaches, relieves biliousness, corrects constipation. They act promptly, pleasantly, mildly, yet thoroughly.

Tomorrow Ailment

Get a
25c. Box

A. D. FERGUSON, Druggist

BETTER & CHEAPER WORK

is done by a Trust Company than by an individual in the administration of estates, because it is specially organized for this purpose, and the volume of its business results in less expensive and more efficient service.

We are pleased to answer any inquiries.

THE
TRUSTS and GUARANTEE

COMPANY, LIMITED

220—Eighth Ave. West—Calgary, Alberta

SHOE REPAIRING

Men's, Women's and Children's
AT MODERATE PRICESRUBBER HEELS, POLISHES,
LACES, ETC., AT

W. K. MACKIE

On the Corner, Next Town Hall.

SPEEDWAY GARAGE

FORMERLY CITY GARAGE

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS

FULL LINE OF GASOLINE AND OILS

KEPT IN STOCK

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT WORK
GUARANTEED

W. O. HOODLESS

BATTERY ELECTRICIAN

CECIL ALTHAM

MECHANIC

ALL STAR CAST IN "BURNING DAYLIGHT"

COSY CORNER
CANDY & VARIETY
STORE
OPPOSITE HUDSON BAYSALE
of China & Glassware

Teapots from, each	65c.
White and Gold Cups and Saucers, per doz.	\$3.50
Plain White Cups and Saucers, per doz.	\$3.00
White and Gold Plates, per doz.	\$3.00
Cut Glass Water Sets, from	\$4.50
China Sugar and Creams, per set	\$1.00
Pretty Jugs, 3 in set, from	\$2.25
Fancy Wedgwood Teapot, from, each	\$2.75
And other articles too numerous to mention.	

MUST SELL

Want the space for School Supplies

SCHOOL OPENS MONDAY NEXT. GET YOUR SCHOOL SUPPLIES FROM THE COSY CORNER.

TO EVERY BOY OR GIRL BUYING SCHOOL SUPPLIES FROM US WE WILL GIVE ONE RULER FREE.

GARBUTT BUSINESS COLLEGE

Box 566 MASONIC HALL BUILDING Phone 1315
315 10th St. S., Lethbridge.FALL TERM OPENING
DAY SCHOOL—Monday, Aug. 29
NIGHT SCHOOL—Thurs., Sept. 8

SUBJECTS

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, SPELLING, BUSINESS LETTER WRITING, COMMERCIAL LAW, OFFICE ROUTINE.

Plan to enter on the above date or on any following Monday.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE.

24-31

four gun crews for the battery.

There can be no doubt that all those fortunate enough to be on the firing detachment enjoyed their visit and profited very much by their experience.

As soon as the guns allotted to the battery arrive classes will be found, and it is hoped that next year the full battery will be able to undertake the firing practice at their annual training.

A VERY MODERN BALLAD

"Say, Ma, last night young Artie
Speed
Asked me to slip the halter
Upon him for a trial heat,
And jazz up to the altar."

"O girl, you chump, just listen here,
Your noodle's getting musty,
Or you'd tie up with a guy
Whose auto's old and rusty."

"Old lady, you can can your gab—
It's you, not me, that's twisted;
For Artie mourns an uncle dead
He never knew existed."

"And this old bird just swam in oil—
If you get that, old smarty—
And now he's dead the lawyers say
It all belongs to Artie."

"That's altogether different,
My own dear little cutie,
And you are wise to grab him off
While yet you have your beauty."

"You're thirty-one, or thereabouts,
And more so every minute—
And say, kid, when we cap that kale
Won't we just revel in it?"

—S. O. Volla.

AUTO LIVERY

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

OUR SPECIALTY

TRIPS TO THE WATER-

TON LAKES

McLaughlin Cars
Reasonable Rates

DAY PHONE, 186

Telegraph News

PREMIER GREENFIELD CHEERS UP THE CIVIL SERVICE

EDMONTON, Aug. 21.—To maintain the closest possible relationship between the U.F.A. government and the civil service of the province is the foremost desire of the new administration, according to Premier Herbert Greenfield, who made his first public speech as the head of the government to the Civil Service association big holiday gathering at Albert Beach, Lac Ste. Anne Saturday. The attitude expressed by the Premier was in fact in sharp contrast to the reported declarations of President H. W. Wood of the U.F.A. shortly after the elections that a thorough "clean-up" of the provincial civil service would be undertaken. Premier Greenfield did not indicate that anything but the closest harmony was desired between the government and the civil service.

Sentiment Appreciated

Needless to say, the sentiments of the Premier were received with hearty appreciation by the four or five hundred government employees and their families who had journeyed to the beach for the day. The Premier further won the friendship of the holiday by taking an active part in the day's program, especially when he doffed his coat and helped the team of "all comers" defeat a team of heavyweights from the public works department. In the tug-of-war the weight and superior strength of the Premier was largely responsible for the ultimate success of the All Comers after they had lost the first pull, although the struggle was grueling for both teams in the intense heat. Minister of Public Works Alex Ross was another cabinet minister at the civil servants' outing. Mrs. Greenfield accompanied the Premier, who briefly addressed the association almost immediately after the arrival at the beach. "I hope to have with the civil servants of the province the closest possible relationship," said Hon. Mr. Greenfield, after voicing his pleasure at being with them for the day. "You are the servants of the province just the same as I am; we are all simply the servants of the people of Alberta, from cabinet ministers down to the humblest employee in the buildings. I am pleased to say that I have already had a meeting with the officials of your association, and we hope to have a conference very shortly. The aim of the government will be to establish an efficient business administration throughout the whole of the civil service, and in this we want your assistance and co-operation, and we want to consult with you toward that end."

JAPANESE CABINET STILL DISCUSSES WASHINGTON NOTE

TOKYO, Aug. 20.—Japan's formal answer to the United States invitation to participate in the conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions was discussed by the cabinet yesterday, but it is probable its dispatch to Washington will be delayed a few days. At present it is forecasted that the reply would be in the nature of a reiteration of the position of Japan, which has been voiced in former notes sent to Washington.

Some newspapers here profess to be disturbed over the expression in the United States note that at the conference there would be discussed "matters which have been and are of concern." They deem that this clause ignores Japan's qualification concerning the consideration of accomplished facts, but officials seem to consider it logical as carrying out the original proposal that the powers themselves, either before or at the formal sessions in Washington, must decline the agenda of the conference.

Pressure continues to be brought to bear upon Premier Hara to go to Washington. The premier is non-committal on the subject, but officials think he may be induced to go. If he decides not to attend, they believe Viscount Uchida, Japanese foreign minister, may be the chief delegate.

ALLIANCE OF U.S. WITH BRITAIN AND JAPAN

LONDON, Aug. 18.—If the alliance with Japan could be merged into a greater understanding with Japan and the United States on all the problems of the Pacific that would be a guarantee for the peace of the world.

Thus spoke Mr. Lloyd George, the British premier, before the house of Commons today before outlining the work of the recent conference of the imperial premiers.

Times Endorses

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Endorsing the statement of Premier Lloyd George in the house of Commons with reference to the Washington conference and the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the London Times today declares:

"Plainly it represented the considered judgment and deep aspirations of the dominion ministers and the representatives of India as well as the premier and government of Great Britain."

Regarding the statement that dis-

Sir Sam Hughes Is Dead

LINDSAY, Aug. 24.—General Sir Sam Hughes, Canada's war minister during the early part of the war, died at his home here at 1 o'clock this morning after a long illness from pernicious anaemia. He was in his 69th year.

After many rallies Sir Sam on Monday last began to sink again, and he was unconscious all day yesterday. His physicians and friends realized that the end was near, and a cable was sent to his son, Major General Garnet Hughes, in England.

Sir Sam did not regain consciousness during the night, and he passed away peacefully. Those at the bedside when the end came were Lady Hughes; Mrs. Byron Green of Chatham, daughter; Miss Aileen Hughes, daughter; Dr. McAlpine of Lindsay, brother-in-law; Dernie McAlpine, nephew; Miss Murke of Bowmanville, sister-in-law, and T. H. Stinson of Lindsay, an old friend of Sir Sam.

In addition to the above, Sir Sam is survived by the following brothers and sisters: Dr. James L. Hughes, Toronto; Major General Sir John Hughes, Bowmanville; Brig. General St. Pierre Hughes, superintendent of prisons, Ottawa; Mrs. Scott, wife of the late Professor Scott, Toronto; Mrs. Dr. J. A. McAlpine of Lindsay; Mrs. McDonald, Swan Lake, Man., Lindsay.

Sketch of Career

The Parliamentary Companion gives the following facts about the deceased:

Hughes, Major-General, the Hon. Sir Sam, K.C.B. (Victoria). Son of John Hughes, a native of Tyrone, Ireland, and his wife, Caroline, Laughlin, of Scotch-Irish-Huguenot descent. General Hughes' Great Grandfather, whose name was Stain Pierre, served under Napoleon, and, together with two sons, fell in the battle of Waterloo. Another son was wounded in the same engagement. Born in Darlington, Durham Co., Ont., January 8th, 1853. Educated at Public School, Toronto, Model and Normal schools and Toronto University. Lecturer in English language, Literature and History in Toronto Collegiate Institute till 1885, when he purchased the Lindsay Sack. The Vision of Sir Launfal.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

He becomes Baron Kinloss on his mother's death, with a seat in the House of Lords. Kinloss is deaf to all family entreaties. He has said all his friends are entitled to do is to congratulate him on making a happy marriage.

BELIEVES ELECTION WILL BE HELD BEFORE CHRISTMAS

WINNIPEG, Aug. 22.—That there would be a general election before Christmas was the impression of Senator George H. Bradbury, who arrived in Winnipeg today from Ottawa.

"It is my honest opinion," he said, "that there should be an election and the public demand and unrest is probably strong enough to force the government to appeal to the country before Christmas."

"I agree with the stand taken by the Montreal Gazette," he added, "but can say that before Premier Meighen goes to the country he will reorganize his cabinet. In a very short time there will be the announcement of the appointment of one of the West's most important leaders to the cabinet, but I cannot divulge the name yet."

Senator Bradbury stated that it is generally conceded that the Farmers will carry the west, and that Quebec will be solidly Liberal, but he refused to hazard an opinion on what the general result will be.

LARGE DECREASE OF EXPORTS TO U.S. SINCE NEW TARIFF ACT

OTTAWA, Aug. 22.—Decreases in the export of Canadian Farm Produce to the United States because of the operations of the Emergency Tariff Act, are shown by the Canadian statistical records covering July, the second full month in which the new United States tariff regulations have been effective.

Butter and substitutes therefor, 1,410 pounds in July, 1921, as against 1,690,158 pounds in July, 1920.

Fresh or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lambs and pork, 966,800 pounds, as against 2,040,300 pounds.

Meats of all kinds prepared or preserved, not specially provided for, 36,504 pounds, as against 371,434 pounds.

Cattle, 6,533 head, against 18,321 head.

Wheat, flour and semolina, 3,931 barrels, against 29,652 barrels.

Wool, 469 pounds, against 378,320.

One of the big packers says that Americans are losing their appetites for ham and sausage. He's been depending on hot weather statistics—just wait a couple of months.

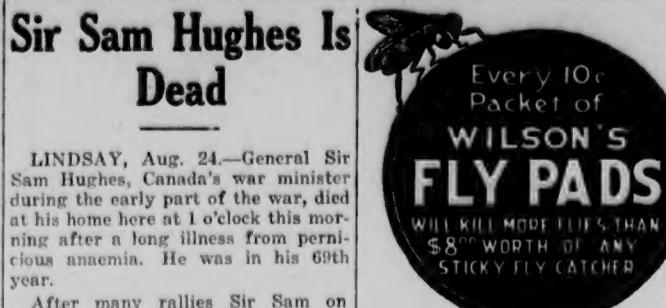
Thus spoke Mr. Lloyd George, the British premier, before the house of Commons today before outlining the work of the recent conference of the imperial premiers.

Times Endorses

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Endorsing the statement of Premier Lloyd George in the house of Commons with reference to the Washington conference and the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the London Times today declares:

"Plainly it represented the considered judgment and deep aspirations of the dominion ministers and the representatives of India as well as the premier and government of Great Britain."

Regarding the statement that dis-



Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores

in England. A Methodist, a Liberal-Conservative, Lindsay, Ont.

Admit Good Work

LONDON, Aug. 24.—(Canadian Press Cable)—News of the death in Canada of General Sir Sam Hughes, former minister of militia, is given considerable sympathetic notice. Full admission is made of the good work done by General Hughes in directing the mobilization of the early Canadian contingents in the great war. During his visits to London in the last ten years, he invariably provided descriptive writes with ample copy. Sir Sam's figure in his big automobile was well known to the London public, who derived considerable enjoyment in watching the hustling manner in which he motored over the entire country.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford. Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventil

Hearth, Glow And Homespun

NEIGHBOR AND NEWCOMER
(By Polly Peele.)

(Copyrighted by British and Colonial Press, Limited.)

She was a newcomer in our little group of neighborhood friends, and I'm afraid the impression she made on her first appearance amongst us was not a very happy one. The nicest neighbor spoke casually of going to have a dress fitted. "Oh!" said the newcomer, "Is Miss X making your dress?" "Yes," the nicest neighbor replied. "Do you know her work?" "Well, she never did anything for me," was the response, "but she simply ruined a dress for a friend of mine." "How unfortunate," said the nicest neighbor with her usual gentle composure, and, finding some encouragement, apparently in the tone, if not in the very non-committal words, the criticism of Miss X went on. "I do not think she has much style, either. She sews for some people I know and they always look dowdy. Have you seen her goods? Have you got to go to her?"

"I've gone to her all my life," said the nicest neighbor, and all of us who love her were wickedly pleased to see the newcomer look crestfallen. Indeed, she had sufficient realization of her tactlessness to make an excuse for an early departure, and when she had gone we, as women are supposed to do on such occasions, talked about her. Only the nicest neighbor said nothing until we commented on the fact and then she said, "I was wondering if I did that sort of thing myself."

"You!" we all exclaimed at once.

"Yes; she irritated me terribly, and so often find that the things that particularly irritate me in other people are those I'm not quite guiltless of myself."

"You!" was the only word again, which seemed in the least to express our feelings and again we uttered it simultaneously.

The nicest neighbor laughed.

"Don't you think that is a very common and very human failing?" she asked, "to especially resent in other people those faults that are peculiarly our own? I've become so convinced of it that whenever somebody else's action causes me undue irritation I take myself aside, as it were, and demand solemnly, 'Do you do that?' Usually I can recall occasions upon which I have done something horribly like it myself, so I put myself under a course of discipline immediately."

We were all very thoughtful by this time and I began to recall the times when I sometimes thoughtlessly and sometimes deliberately, if not quite so openly as the newcomer had done, had wet-blanked other people's enthusiasm, prejudiced their minds against people and things in whom they had felt confidence and satisfaction. Every other member of the little party was probably doing the same, for if the nicest neighbor had ever been guilty of such a fault, the rest of us must have been as a thousand times. And this idea of a particular clash where the faults of others were the same as our own, was worth thinking about in a broader way. By the time we separated and went home we had quite forgotten the newcomer and her misdemeanors, so absorbed was each one in tracing her own and in formulating some broad principles of conduct upon the basis laid down so casually by the nicest neighbor.

Late Summer Sport Togs

(By Rita Stuyvesant.)

The last of the Summer season is favored with smart sport togs. New models in sweaters, sport skirts and tailored blouses are now being offered and it is a good time to replenish the wardrobe.

For golfing, a skirt, blouse and slip-on sweater are shown in striped and blocked flannel, and there are many interesting effects in black and white. Pleated skirts allow plenty of freedom when on the links, and there are some smart skirts cut on the bias. White flannel is well liked because it combines well with all colored sweaters.

Sport blouses of dimity, striped and plain, accompany the sport skirts, and have the collar and cuffs stiffened. A "Brantley" collar and turn back cuffs lend distinction to the sweater. Blouses of white tub silk are also shown and there are some good looking effects in striped silk.

Slip-over sweaters of Shetland yarn come in navy, black, white, jade, tan, orange, and red and are made with a novelty drop-stitch at the waistline. Long sleeves and a round neck favor an opportunity to display the collar and cuffs of the blouse. These sweaters are not so long as usual, and they barely reach to one's hips.

The short woman will welcome sleeveless coat of light weight Mohair yarn, striped in white and finished with a long sash with fringed edges. A Tuxedo front of plain coloring is used, and big pockets are patched to the front. This model comes in black, navy, beige, gray, orange or henna with white stripes, or white with black stripes.

With this coat sweater one chooses white blouse with a long roll collar and long sleeves cuffed at the ends. A white flannel skirt completes a smart outfit.

Although wool sweaters are the most popular this season one occasionally finds a smart model made of silk, with a plain border. A fillet

design is traced through the sweater, and this model falls considerably below the hips.

Plain sport coats of bright colored flannel accompany striped flannel skirts and are so attractive against the green background on the links. Bright red jackets with a white skirt broadly striped in red are extremely popular for sports wear.

Tested Milk Recipes

Scalloped Dishes

Melt 2 tablespoons butter, add 2 tablespoons flour and blend well. Add 1 cup milk and stir constantly until smooth and thick. Season to taste with salt and paprika. Arrange this white sauce with 2 cups cooked vegetable or fish in alternate layers in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with buttered crumbs and brown in a moderate oven.

Cheese Souffle

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated cheese to the hot white sauce.

Bread Crumb Souffle

Add 1 cup stale bread crumbs to the white sauce. The sauce should not be quite as thick as usual, because the bread crumbs take the place of part of the flour.

Quick Souffles

Beat 3 egg yolks until light and lemon colored. Add 2 cups thick white sauce to egg yolks, basting constantly. Fold in 2 or 3 stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into a greased baking dish, place in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour or until delicately brown and firm in centre.

Lemon Cream Cheese Pie

Heat 2-3 cups of milk, add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar mixed with 2 tablespoons cornstarch and cook over hot water, stirring constantly until thick. Then add 1 well-beaten egg yolk and stir until egg is set. Add 1 cup cheese pressed through potato ricer, 2 tablespoons butter and the juice and grated rind of 1 lemon. Pour into a well-baked crust, cover with meringue and bake in slow oven until delicately browned.

Baked Caramel Custard

Cook 1 cup sugar until it reaches the caramel stage. Then pour into a large mould, and with a towel tilt mould from side to side so that the mould will be lined with the caramel. Scald 1 quart milk and add 8 eggs beaten slightly with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Strain into mould, place on double folds of paper in a large pan of water and cook in a moderate oven until firm. When cold turn from mould. Chill and serve with top milk.

Fish or Vegetable Souffle

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vegetable pulp or flaked cooked fish to the hot white sauce.

Fruit or Sweet Souffle

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweetened fruit pulp or $\frac{1}{4}$ cup maple syrup or honey to the white sauce.

Orange Rice Custard

Scald a few slices of orange peel with 3 cups of milk. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cooked rice to the milk and orange peel. Beat 2 eggs with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt and add to the hot milk, stirring constantly. Milk should always be scalded over hot water and custard should always be cooked over hot water. Chill in ice box. Just before serving beat 2 egg whites until stiff, add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, a tablespoon powdered sugar and a few drops orange juice and pile on the custard. The poll will continue open until and close at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the said day.

Cottage Cheese

Set a large pan of fresh clabbered milk in a pan of hot water and heat it slowly until the curd and whey separate. Great care should be taken not to get the milk too hot. A very delicate tender cheese is made at about 93 degrees Fahrenheit. When the curd is entirely separated turn it into a large square of cheesecloth wrung out of hot water. The cheesecloth may be placed over a large strainer for convenience. Let curd drain, saving whey for later use. Turn curd into a bowl, mash and season to taste.

Cottage Cheese Sandwiches

Moisten the cheese with a little salad dressing, sweet or sour cream, or lemon or orange juice. Other delicious sandwiches may be made by combining with the cottage cheese currant or other tart jelly or conserve; pimento and cream cheese; finely chopped green pepper or parsley or celery; finely chopped nuts, raisins, figs or dates; finely chopped pickles or olives; cranberry or orange conserve and cream cheese; Boston brown bread, pecans, cream cheese and boiled dressing.

My Secrets Of Charm

(By Marilyn Miller.)

In our dear grandmothers' day, make-up for any woman, except those associated with the theatre, was as unthinkable as buying canned fruits. But times have changed and in business, in ships, in professions, women realize more and more that appearance is a goodly percentage of the elements necessary to achieve success.

The woman of today realizes that

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that under the provisions of

The Irrigation Districts Act, 1920

the undersigned has been appointed by the Minister of Public Works for the purpose of taking a vote on the question of the formation of the South Macleod Irrigation District (and to hold an election of persons to compose the board of trustees of the said irrigation district, if and when formed).

POLLING DIVISION No. 1 (Elweme)

comprises the following area:

IN TOWNSHIP 5, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

Those portions of the west half and north-east quarter of Section 2 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of Sections 3 to 10 inclusive; those portions of Sections 11 and 12 situated on the left bank of the Belly River.

IN TOWNSHIP 5, RANGE 27, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The south-east quarter of Section 1.

Now therefore the electors within the said division and qualified to vote are hereby notified to attend at Waterton School on the 30th day of August, 1921, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which hour and place I will proceed to take a vote on the said question (and to hold the said election for trustees). The poll will continue open until and close at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the said day.

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

Those portions of Sections 3 and 4, and the north half of Section 5, situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; all of Section 6; the south half of section 7; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 8; all of Sections 9 and 10; all of Section 15; the east half of section 16; the east half of Section 22.

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 27, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

All of section 1; the south half and north-west quarter of section 2; the east half and north-west quarter of section 3; and the north east quarter of section 4.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The portion of Section 13 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of Sections 14 to 23 inclusive; that portion of Section 24 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of sections 25 to 29 inclusive; the north-east quarter of sections 31; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 32; all of Sections 33 and 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Belly River.

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 27, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

Those portions of the north-west quarter of Section 19 and south-west quarter of Section 20 situated on the left bank of the Oldman River; those portions of the south half of section 5 and the south-east quarter of Section 6 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River.

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The portion of Section 2 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of Sections 3 to 5 inclusive; the east half of Section 6; the north half and south-east quarter of Section 7; all of Sections 8 to 10 inclusive.

POLLING DIVISION No. 2 (Waterton)

comprises the following area:

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

Those portions of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; those portions of Sections 11, 13 and 14 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; all of Sections 23 to 26 inclusive; the east half of Section 27; the north half and south-east quarter of Section 28; all of Sections 30 to 32 inclusive; and the portion of Section 33 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The portion of Section 2 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of Sections 3 to 5 inclusive; the east half of Section 6; the north half and south-east quarter of Section 7; all of Sections 8 to 10 inclusive.

POLLING DIVISION No. 3 (Hazelmead)

comprises the following area:

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The portion of Section 13 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of Sections 14 to 23 inclusive; that portion of Section 24 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of sections 25 to 29 inclusive; all of Sections 30 to 32 inclusive; the south half and north-west quarter of Section 33; and all of Sections 34 to 35 inclusive.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The south half of Section 2; the south-east quarter of Section 4; that portion of the west half of Section 4 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River; those portions of the south half of section 5 and the south-east quarter of Section 6 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River.

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The portion of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; that portion of the northwest quarter of Section 28 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the west half and north-east quarter of Section 29; all of Sections 31 to 34 inclusive; the north half of section 35; and the north half of Section 36.

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

All of Sections 15 to 21 inclusive; the south half and north-west quarter of Section 22, all of Sections 27 to 30 inclusive; the unsubdivided portion of Section 31 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River; the south half of Section 32 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River; the south half of section 5 and the south-east quarter of Section 6 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River.

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

All of Sections 15 to 21 inclusive; the south half and north-west quarter of Section 22, all of Sections 27 to 30

Macleod Supply Co. Ltd.

GROCERIES FRESH FRUITS

BOOK YOUR ORDERS WITH US FOR PRESERVING PEACHES, PLUMS, APRICOTS AND OTHER CASE FRUITS.

We are agents for
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD
and carry all their lines in stock

CHINA AND GLASSWARE

"The Store of Quality"
Prompt Delivery Service Phone 8

Summer is Going so Must Our SUMMER HATS

All Trimmed Hats . . . Half Price
Straw Shapes for \$1.00
Childrens Hats for 25c
Cotton Hats 75c

We carry a good line of plain and
and fancy ribbons

MISS A. M. WILSON

Reach & Co.

What we said about town vegetables versus farmers grown did not please everybody so we take it out but don't take it back, as many say it was apropos. This week will be a change. In offering you a window of special bargains. There are different inferior grades of Bib Overalls offered at \$2.50 per garment. Our stock comprises: Head Light, Master Mechanic and the Great West Overalls, roomy, heavy weight with various improvements that an up to date make requires. We therefore think it advisable to meet the price and offer these superior goods at the same figure. Our window is dressed with a new fabric called Victor Serge, suitable for kiddies' dresses, wrappers or linings, comforters and various demands. A heavy school dress could be made by lining with some cast-off material. Then there is a heavy Cottonette for boys' pants or suits. Both these lines we offer you at the same price as Victor Serge for 3 yards only one dollar. As the winter is a long way off it will pay you to get for men and boys a good canvas shoe or Balmoral with leather or rubber bottom at cost, and in some lines to clear out at considerably less than cost. This means in many instances three (3) pairs for the price of leather goods.

RAILROAD MEN NOTE—that the Overall question especially interests you.

Reach & Co.

GEO. McFARQUHAR
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
AND EMBALMER
Phone 218

Undertaking rooms on 16th Street,
between 2nd and 3rd Avenues,
Macleod, Alta.

**SUBSCRIBERS PAYING
FOR THE TIMES
DURING THE WEEK**

Following are the names of those
paying subscriptions to The Times
during the past week:
H. H. Griffiths, Macleod; Mrs. Ag-
ness Williams, Macleod.

NOTICE

Mrs. John E. Johnston wishes to
announce that her music class will be
closed till the end of the month, and
will re-open the beginning of September.

Mrs. Johnston has still a few
vacancies open for pupils in Piano-
forte Playing, Technique, Theory. For
terms apply 123 20th St., or Box 49,
Macleod.

24-25

Kerensky says that, economically
speaking, Russia has gone back to
the year 1613. That is to say, it is
possible to throw away in three years
all that you have gained in three cen-
turies.

HAVE YOU that "get it" impulse to keep abreast of the times. The way to know what is doing in your own district and other places is to read an up-to-date daily paper. That paper—THE LETHBRIDGE DAILY HERALD—will be handed to you every day by Hugh McFadden—Phone 195.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NEWS

E. J. Young and M. G. Genge spent the week-end at Waterton Lakes.

R. J. E. Gardiner attended the fair at Pincher Creek this week.

T. W. Whitefoot returned on Thursday of last week from Calgary, where he had spent a few days on business.

Mrs. Jas. Young of Lethbridge has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Andrews during the past week.

Frank Vellacott returned today from a two weeks' vacation spent on the North Fork in fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Underwood and Mrs. M. P. Reid, 19th St., spent last week in Banff.

J. B. Walker is able to be around again after a severe illness of several weeks.

Mrs. S. O. Lawson and family of Fernie are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Dunn.

Mrs. J. T. Marks and son Norval returned on Thursday (today), after spending a week's vacation at Waterton Lakes.

Wm. Fleming and family returned home on Wednesday of this week after spending a week's vacation at Waterton Lakes.

Mr. West, manager of the Bank of Commerce at Granum, was a business visitor in Macleod on Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. J. B. Sutherland and son Donald returned last Friday from Victoria, B.C., where they had spent some weeks visiting friends.

Mrs. Arthur Young, Misses Pearl Clarke and Mildred McLeod of Granum, and Messrs. Ernest and Wilson Young spent the week-end at Waterton Lakes.

Miss Margaret McFadden, having passed successfully into Grade 12 at recent examinations, left on Saturday last for Calgary to attend the fall and winter term of Normal school in that city.

R. T. Barker has utilized the boarding in front of his vacant lot on Main Street whereon he has painted an attractive sign heralding his store business.

Miss Lillian Webb, who has been attending business college in Calgary, spent a few days with her parents in Macleod, returning to Calgary this week.

The sign painter has been busy on the front of W. G. Andrews' hardware store, with the result that Mr. Andrews' business has been effectively blazoned to the public.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Wells and daughter, Miss Jeanette of Camrose, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Adams during the past week. Mr. Wells is a brother of Mrs. Adams.

Mrs. Agness Williams, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Nellie and little Elaine Portch, left on Tuesday for Hardisty, Alta., where Miss Williams has accepted a teaching position and where they will in future make their home.

W. Embury was called to New Westminster by telegram last Friday on account of the illness of Mrs. Embury, who has been visiting friends in that city for the past month. Latest reports are to the effect that Mrs. Embury is out of danger and Mr. Embury is on his way home to Macleod.

Married, at Calgary Pro-Cathedral on Friday, August 19th at 7 o'clock p.m., Mrs. Amy Raleigh to Mr. C. B. Holmes, Rev. R. Robinson officiating. Mr. Holmes is the popular city electrician here, and the bride is a charming Calgary lady. The newly married (needless to say happy), couple have taken up their residence on 18th St., Macleod. Congratulations to the lucky man in order. The bride will understand this to be meant as a sincere compliment.

We understand J. H. McFarland, formerly of Macleod, now of Winnipeg, lies in a very critical condition in St. Boniface hospital in that city. It appears that during the early hours of the morning of August 11 he became suddenly ill, suffering intense pain. On arrival at the institution he was found to be in a state of collapse. However, relief was immediately given, and after a very careful X-ray examination it was found one of his kidneys was the cause. He has been under the care of three doctors and is now feeling a little better and is

WANTED, Listings
Land adjacent to Lethbridge Northern Ditch.

GEO. H. SCOGGALL
REAL ESTATE AGENT
MACLEOD — ALBERTA

peets to be out again soon.

Mrs. F. A. Adams returned last Thursday from a vacation spent at Coast cities visiting friends.

W. T. Hill of Lethbridge was a Macleod business visitor on Tuesday of this week.

Miss Helen Matheson has returned from a vacation trip spent in Coast cities.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Kyle and family, formerly of Macleod, now of Elko, B.C., were guests of C. Pendleton during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Johnston and family, who were accompanied by Mrs. Currie, have returned after spending a week's vacation at Waterton Lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ades, Mrs. Elliot, Mrs. Little, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Vandervoort, Mr. and Mrs. Wetherup motored to Cardston on Sunday.

Edward Leslie, western inspector of the Union Fire Insurance company, Winnipeg, was a business visitor in Macleod on Wednesday of this week.

Colonel James Stanford, a pioneer resident of Macleod, now of Great Falls, Montana, accompanied by Mrs. Harkyn (his niece), was a visitor in Macleod during the past week, renewing acquaintances with old-time residents, notable among whom was Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Grier, Mr. and Mrs. E. Maunsell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stedman and P. Gallagher and A. H. Heney. Col. Stanford came to Macleod's growth since pioneer days and also expressed great faith in the town's future under irrigation, the benefits of which he is conversant with in Montana. Col. Stanford is now president of the First National Bank, Montana, and is a man of affairs whose opinion carries weight.

L.O.O.F. PICNIC

The L.O.O.F. picnic held on Wednesday of this week elicited a big crowd of lodge members and their friends. The affair was held at the polo grounds. The weather was excellent and everyone in attendance enjoyed themselves to the limit.

The following shows the program of sports and winners in each event:

Winners in Sports

Boys, 10 to 12—1st, Jimmie Lam-

bert; 2nd, W. Pollard.
Girls, 10 to 12—1st, Elsie Hurnall; 2nd, Geraldine Stewart.

Boys, 12 to 14—1st, Jimmie Lambert; 2nd, Orville Kirk.

Girls, 12 to 14—1st, Lillian Andrews; 2nd, Margaret Carse.

Boys, 14 to 16—1st, Orville Kirk; 2nd, Jimmie Lambert.

Girls, 14 to 16—1st, E. Waterbury; 2nd, Margaret Shield.

Three-legged race—1st, Norval Marks and Frank Stewart; 2nd, Edith Pollard and Elsie Hurnall.

Second three-legged race—1st, Albert Webb and Norman Genge; 2nd, Jimmie Lambert and C. Gardner.

Sack race—1st, Henry Hart; 2nd, Jimmie Lambert.

Ladies' race—1st, Mrs. St. George; 2nd, Miss Rothney.

Men's race, 100 yards—1st, Nick Hart.

Ladies' thread-an-needle race—1st, Miss Ina Rothney.

Fat men's race—1st, W. Fleming; 2nd, W. Kyle.

Bun race, men—1st, Dave Grandison.

Potato race, ladies—1st Mrs. St. George.

Apple-and-tub-of-water race—1st, Dave Grandison.

Hat-trimming contest, men—1st, Dave Grandison; 2nd, John Gillespie.

The baseball game, Past Grands vs. 3rd Degree members, was won by the former 12 to 1.

The tug-o-war was won by the Past Grands.

The football game was won by the 3rd Degree members 1 to 0.

The shooting on the Rowe place (formerly Franklin), has been leased by Mr. Rowe to a party of townsmen and no other persons are allowed to shoot there.

25-31

EMPRESS

SPECIAL

WEDNESDAY—THURSDAY

NEXT WEEK

SCANDAL

always sets people talking

SCANDAL

— in high life is a choice morsel for the gossips. There is a **SCANDAL** in the photoplay that will astonish you.

SEE

the Incomparable

NAZIMOVA

IN

"BILLIONS"

NAZIMOVA IN "BILLIONS"

Also

LARRY SEMON

in

Two-Reel Special Comedy:

"THE STAR BOARDER"

—

BILLY WILKINSON

—

AUTO LIVERY

Phone 215 or 105

BILLY WILKINSON

—

R. W. RUSSELL

OPTOMETRIST

**Voting on South
Macleod Irrigation
District Aug. 30th**

The vote on the South Macleod Irrigation District will occur on Tuesday, August 30th. Without doubt the vote will be unanimously in favor of the project.

It is unthinkable that one farm property holder in this community would have the temerity to cast a negative vote on the proposal that offers certain and needed salvation to this district. Let the vote be intelligent and it will be unanimous.

Let every qualified voter get out and vote.

At the voting there will be two ballots—one for or against the formation of the South Macleod Irrigation District, and one for the election of trustees.

There are five trustees in nomination and three to be elected. In marking ballots for trustees voters must mark the ballot for three, neither more nor less, else the ballot will be spoiled.

Townspersons entitled to vote on the proposal are required by the Irrigation Act to vote in the polling division in which their land is situated. Don't forget this. For general information as to polling division in which lands are located, see notice on Page Seven of this issue of The Times, or one of many such posted in Macleod and district.

Those in nomination for trustees are:

R. T. McNichol, Macleod.

A. R. McFadden, Hazelmore.

W. E. Murphy, Ewelme.

Thomas Worthington, Long Bottom.

As is well known, R. T. McNichol and A. R. McFadden have been the stickers in efforts involving time and money towards the organization of the South Macleod Irrigation District. They have spared nothing in efforts towards the formation of the district.

They are without doubt in the closest touch with the South Macleod Irrigation District organization and without inviolable comparison (or undue influence), are logically ones whose names will appear on the majority of the ballots for election as trustees, and both men are without doubt capable of carrying the burden of responsibility involved in the disbursement of some two million dollars as estimated in the cost of the project.

However, this matter of trustees is a minor one—the opinion of The Times as to the suitability of the trustees is a minor consideration.

The main thing is that